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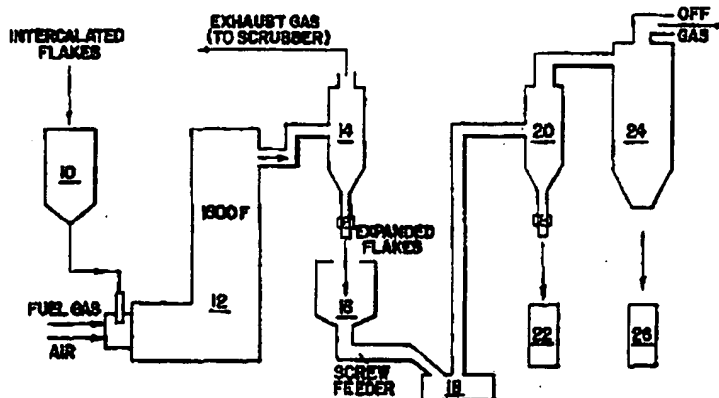
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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): SUPERIOR GRAPHITE CO. [US/US]; Suite 1600, 10 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, IL 60606 (US).			
(72) Inventors; and (73) Invention/Applicants (for US only): ZALESKI, Peter, L. [-/US]; 155 Glenwood, Willow Springs, IL 60480 (US); DERWIN, David, J. [-/US]; 1541 Quaker Lane, Prospect Heights, IL 60070 (US); GIRKANT, Richard, J. [-/US]; Apartment 203, 18762 E. Salem Court, Lansing, IL 60438 (US).			
(74) Agents: HULLER, Stephen, B.; Cook, McFarren & Manzo, Ltd., Suite 2850, 200 West Adams Street, Chicago, IL 60606 (US).		Published With international search report.	

(54) TITLE: METHOD FOR EXPANDING LAMELLAR FORMS OF GRAPHITE AND RESULTANT PRODUCT



(57) Abstract

A method for making expanded graphite from lamellar flake graphite comprising first providing lamellar flake graphite particles having at least a minimal purity, then intercalating the lamellar flake graphite particles with an expandable graphite intercalation compound, followed by expanding the graphite intercalation compound to exfoliate the flake graphite particles, and finally air milling the exfoliated flake graphite particles to further delaminate them.

**METHOD FOR EXPANDING LAMELLAR FORMS
OF GRAPHITE AND RESULTANT PRODUCT**

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This invention relates to a method of producing
10 a form of graphite having certain highly desirable
characteristics and, more particularly, to a method
resulting in an expanded, highly lamellar graphite
product having a particular particle size
distribution, a high bulk volume, and a high surface
15 area to mass ratio.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Highly lamellar forms of graphite have found wide
ranging industrial applicability because of their low
20 thermal and electrical resistivity and their ability
to enhance thermal and electrical conductivity when
added to a low or non-conductive particulate
(material). Specifically, when highly lamellar
graphite is mixed with or dispersed in particulate
25 which are non-conductive or partially electrically
conductive, the thin platelets of graphite become

interlaced between the base particles, thus providing a more conductive path and more uniform contact with the particles than could be achieved using the same concentration of non-lamellar graphite.

5 Exfoliated or expanded lamellar graphite has similar enhanced characteristics and utility. Thermally exfoliated graphite ("TEG") has an accordion-like configuration of separated, stacked lamellae. Like naturally occurring lamellar graphite,
10 delaminated, exfoliated, expanded graphite "worms" are also used for applications such as enhancing thermal or electrical conductivity in various matrices. For example, in the manufacture of alkaline dry cell batteries, delaminated exfoliated flake graphite is
15 used in the positive electrode active material. See, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,482,798 to Mototani et al., which is incorporated herein by reference. If the flake graphite can be expanded in a manner to maximize its surface area for a given mass and be successfully
20 delaminated, greater conductivity can be attained for the positive electrode. This results in an improved discharge performance and longer useful life for the battery. Simultaneously, the amount of graphite needed to produce the electrode can be decreased,
25 resulting in an increase of the active electrode material, MnO_2 .

Typically, lamellar graphite has been expanded by the intercalation of a compound into the spaces between the

interlayers of the crystal structure of the graphite. The graphite intercalation compound ("GIC") is then expanded to dramatically enlarge the spaces between the graphite interlayers. The intercalation of lamellar graphite has been studied in detail and described in numerous technical papers and patents. For example, the Mototani et al. patent identified above describes making an expanded graphite product of artificial graphite by introducing sulfuric acid into the sulfuric graphite interlayers and rapidly heating the graphite at temperatures of between 800°C and 1,000°C. Similarly, U.S. Patent No. 4,350,576 to Watanabe et al., which is incorporated by reference herein, describes an intercalation process using an electrolytic intercalation solution in which the graphite is subjected to electrolysis, dried and then heated to 1000°C to obtain an expanded graphite.

Thus, while it has been known how to expand graphite, as more uses for the material have been discovered, it has become desirable to produce such expanded graphite in commercial quantities in a more efficient and economic manner.

Accordingly, it is the object of the present invention to provide an efficient and economic method for producing expanded graphite.

This object, as well as others which will become apparent upon reference to the following description and accompanying drawing, is met by a method for

making expanded graphite from lamellar flake graphite comprising first providing lamellar flake graphite particles having at least a minimal purity, then intercalating the lamellar flake graphite particles with an expandable graphite intercalation compound, followed by expanding the graphite intercalation compound to exfoliate the flake graphite particles, and finally air milling the exfoliated flake graphite particles to further delaminate them.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

Fig. 1 is a schematic drawing illustrating the expansion and milling steps of the inventive process.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The inventive process requires the provision of a suitable starting material of lamellar graphite; the intercalation of the starting material with a GIC; the expansion of the GIC to obtain TEG; and air milling the TEG to obtain a delaminated, exfoliated graphite product having a high degree of uniformity in particle size, a high bulk volume, and a high surface area to mass ratio.

The starting material is preferably natural mineral flake graphite or synthetic graphite having a degree of three dimensional ordering, i.e., highly oriented pyrolytic graphite (P.G.). The degree of three dimensional ordering of P.G. graphite can be

quantified by x-ray diffraction ("XRD"). The XRD parameter generally used is referred to as L_c and, based on XRD analysis, the graphite best suited for the inventive process has L_c values in excess of 2.000 Å and preferably higher.

In the preferred method, the starting material is natural flake graphite mined in Mozambique that is processed to a minimum level of purity of 99.9% LOI (loss on ignition), with the particle size of the graphite being between about -20 mesh and +60 mesh and, preferably between about 30 mesh and 70 mesh (200 - 600 microns). Such a natural flake graphite can be obtained from the Superior Graphite Co. of Chicago, Illinois, assignee of this application, as 2901 grade graphite.

The purified starting material is then intercalated with a GIC that will insert between the lamellae of the graphite structure. As noted above, there are many different methods by which this can be accomplished. Typically, the graphite particles are treated with a strong oxidizing acid, such as highly concentrated combinations of sulfuric and nitric acid. If sulfuric acid is used as an intercalant acid, the sulfur content of the acid treated graphite should be at least 2.0%, by weight, and preferably as high as 3.0%. The preferred intercalated graphite is Grafoil acid-treated chemical flake graphite from UCAR Carbon Company, of Danbury, Connecticut, which is natural

graphite intercalated with sulfuric acid and nitric acid. The volatile content of the preferred flake graphite after intercalation is preferably between about 12% to 22% by weight.

5 Next, the intercalated graphite is treated to cause the evolution of the GIC, forcing the lamellae of the individual particles to separate and, thus, expand the graphite to an accordion-like configuration. If the graphite is acid intercalated,
10 the expansion is accomplished by rapidly heating the intercalated graphite to temperatures of about 850°C to 1,000°C. Such heating may be done any number of ways, such as by directly heating the intercalated graphite with a flame, by placing the intercalated
15 graphite in on a hot surface, by using infra-red heating elements, by inductive heating, or the like. The intercalated graphite is thermally expanded to produce a product that is typically expanded to greater than 125 times its initial volume, with a bulk
20 volume of approximately 250 ml/g or more and with a surface area to mass ratio of 35 m²/g or greater.

 After the graphite has been suitably intercalated and exfoliated, the graphite is subjected to air milling, which further delaminates and separates the
25 expanded graphite. This yields a fine graphite that exhibits a substantially higher specific surface area than the same material milled to the same particle size, but not intercalated and expanded. The expanded

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illustrate that disarms the American people.

[illegible][illegible]

cyclone 14 into a second flake feeder 16, while the exhaust gases from the calciner 12 exit the top of the cyclone 14 to a scrubber (not shown).

From the flake feeder 16, TEG flakes are fed to
5 an air mill 18. The air mill 18 includes a positive feed induction system, a grinding and classifying ("reduction") chamber, and a single discharge. The TEG flake entering the reduction chamber is entrained by a stream of circulating fluid (air), and jet action
10 breaks up the TEG particles by inter-particle collisions. The centrifugal force shifts the larger, heavier TEG flakes toward the outer periphery of the reduction chamber, causing them to be re-introduced into the jet stream for further grinding. The finer
15 particles migrate towards the outlet of the mill 18.

In practice, the air mill 18 is an Aljet 24 inch flat-configured attrition mill, which processes the TEG flake at a rate of approximately 120 lb/hr to produce a TEG flake having a bulk volume of
20 approximately 0.050g/cc (or 200 ml/g), a surface area to mass ratio of at least about 18-22 m²/g, and a mean particle size of approximately 30 microns. These characteristics for the air milled TEG flake can be varied by adjusting the rate at which the TEG flake is
25 milled. Over-feeding the mill results in coarser TEG flakes, while under-feeding results in finer TEG flakes.

The air milled TEG flakes pass through a second cyclone 20, which separates out the milled TEG flakes of the desired mass and deposits them into a finished product bin 72. The finished product can be vacuum-

5 packed, which compacts the material into a smaller, more easily handled package, without adversely affecting the characteristics of the TEG flakes. The undersized TEG flakes or "fines" are exhausted from the cyclone 20 into bag house 24, from which the fines

10 are deposited into a "waste" bin 26.

While the invention has been described in the context of a preferred method, various modifications maybe made without departing from the scope of the invention, as defined by the following claims.

IN THE CLAIMS:

1. A method for making expanded graphite from lamellar flake graphite comprising:

- 5 a) providing lamellar flake graphite particles having at least a minimal purity;
- b) intercalating the lamellar flake graphite particles with an expandable graphite intercalation compound;
- 10 c) expanding the graphite intercalation compound to exfoliate the flake graphite particles; and
- d) 15 air milling the exfoliated flake graphite particles to further delaminate them.

2. The method of Claim 1, wherein the lamellar flake graphite particles are natural flake graphite purified to 99.9% LOI; the graphite intercalation compound comprises an acid; and the graphite
5 intercalation compound is expanded by heat.

3. The method of Claim 1, wherein the lamellar flake graphite particles are natural flake graphite thermally purified to 99.9% LOI; the graphite intercalation compound comprises an acid; and the
5 graphite intercalation compound is expanded by heat.

4. The method of Claim 2 or 3, wherein the exfoliated flake graphite particles are air milled in a fluid energy attrition mill.

5. The method of Claim 4, wherein the fluid energy attrition mill has a flat configuration.

6. The method of Claim 2 or 3, wherein the flake graphite after intercalation with the graphite intercalation compound has a volatile content of between about 12% to 22% by weight.

7. The method of Claim 2 or 3, wherein the exfoliated flake graphite particles have a bulk volume of at least about 250 ml/g and a surface area to mass ratio of approximately 35 m²/g.

8. The method of Claim 2 or 3, wherein the exfoliated flake graphite particles have a bulk volume of at least about 200 ml/g and a surface area to mass ratio of approximately 35 m²/g.

9. The method of Claim 2 or 3, wherein the exfoliated flake graphite particles are air milled to a surface area to mass ratio of at least about 18 - 22 m²/g, a mean particle size of approximately 30 microns,

and bulk volume of approximately 0.050 g/cc.

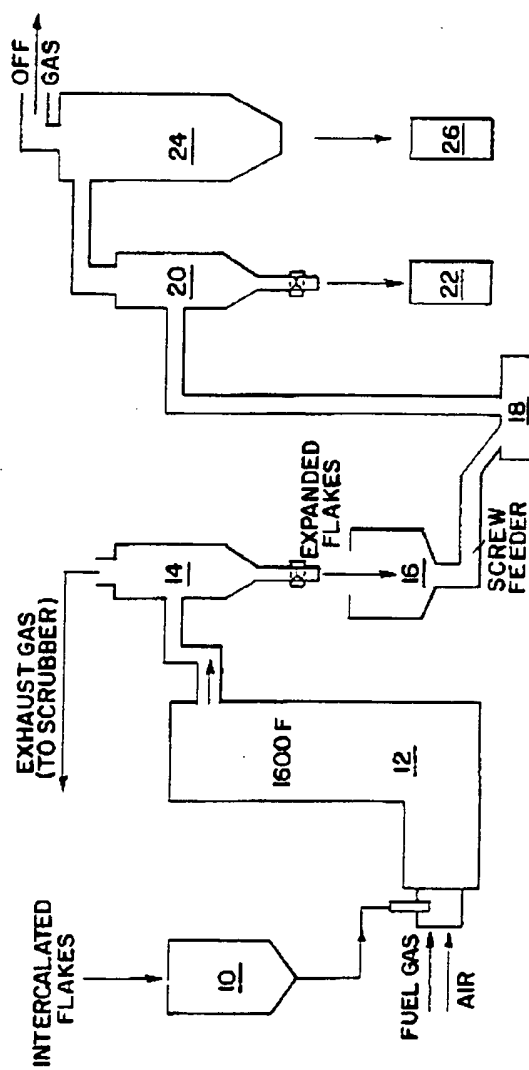
10. The method of Claim 2 or 3, wherein the intercalated flake graphite particles are heated to at least approximately 870°C.

11. The method of Claim 2 or 3, wherein the intercalated flake graphite particles are heated to at least approximately 600°C.

12. An exfoliated flake graphite product having a surface area to mass ratio of at least 18-22 m²/g, a mean particle size of approximately 30 microns, and a bulk volume of at least 200 ml/g.

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FIG. 1



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/05208

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : D01F 9/12

US CL : 423/448; 264/140

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 423/448; 264/140

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5,700,298 A (SHI et al.) 23 December 1997, col. 9 lines 20-45.	12

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T*
A Document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	later documents published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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P Document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

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Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

STUART HENDRICKSON

Telephone No. (703) 308-0661

BRIAN A. HARDEN
PARALEGAL SPECIALIST
GROUP 170